

WHISKY BILL GENERALLY OPPOSED

The great voice of public opinion throughout the Territory continues to be heard in opposition to the enactment of any law altering or amending the present liquor law.

On Saturday, in both the Senate and House, came more petitions from the outside districts, one and all informing the representatives of the people that to properly represent them they must kill the Moore whisky bill.

In the House was read a petition from Hilo, the strongest worded petition as yet presented; in the Senate came petitions from Hilo, Kohala and other sections of the Big Island. "But," as one member sagely remarked, "talk is cheap and it takes money to buy whisky."

Cox Is Docked.

A number of routine communications from the Senate and heads of departments were read as the first order of business in the House on Saturday, including one from Auditor Fisher, stating that he had proceeded to dock School Inspector Cox \$21, as instructed by the House.

Another Hilo Cemetery.

Kealawa supplemented Alfonso's request for a cemetery in Hilo by making one Saturday for a cemetery at Waikane, explaining that there was considerable public land there used for "no particular purpose" and that some of this could be set aside for the very particular purpose of burying the dead. The resolution went to the Public Lands Committee.

Teachers and Statehood.

A petition from thirty-four teachers on Kauai was presented by Rice, the request contained being that the Legislature "make ample appropriations for the needed progress and efficiency of our schools."

The petition said, in argument: "We beg to remind you that officials from Washington evince a deep interest in the work of our educational system; that statehood must await the successful Americanizing work of the schools; that in the insular possessions the U. S. Government gave schools first consideration."

Hilo Against Whisky Bill.

A petition signed by seventy-eight citizens of Hilo was presented by Moanauli, which said:

"Believing that the present liquor law has met the conditions for which it was framed, and that it has been fairly and satisfactorily executed; and believing that any change at this time is most undesirable. We, the undersigned citizens of Hilo, Hawaii, do most urgently petition your honorable body to take no action looking toward any alteration, change or repeal of the present law."

"Statute" Wanted.

A petition presented, signed by forty-five women, prayed the Legislature to pass an act appropriating money to erect a "statute" to the memory of Kauikeouli, whose "beneficent" rule has been a blessing to Hawaii. Another similar petition, signed by sixty-six persons of Hilo, was also presented.

Third Readings.

House Bill 44, Shingle, came up on third reading, but was deferred through the introducer being absent. Shingle's vacant seat brought forth some caustic remarks from the chair about one member who was blocking public business by not attending to his duties. A little while before this the Speaker had had occasion to have the lobbies searched for Shingle and Douthitt, giving the sergeant-at-arms instructions to notify these members to present themselves.

Douthitt presented himself in a short while.

Grab Bill Debate.

House Bill 122, Kinney, the Honolulu Grab Bill, was up for final reading. Kamahe was the first speaker, rising in opposition to the bill. He stated that he was surprised at the support the bill seemed to be getting. The officials knew what they were to get in salaries and he had not noticed any trying to escape election on account of insufficient salaries for the offices. He moved to indefinitely postpone.

Castro seconded the motion. He said the increases called for amounted to \$5000 a year, enough, to employ eleven extra men for a year on public works, supporting eleven families and accomplishing work for the good of all. He referred to the great number of Territorial boards working for nothing as an argument against increasing the Supervisors' pay, boards composed of men whose time was quite as valuable as that of the members of the supervisory board.

He said the County Act would never have been passed if the Legislature of 1905 had thought the Supervisors' salaries would ever be put at \$900 a year. He had consulted city officials, who told him there was no necessity for the raises, while there had been no endorsement of the bill from the government of the city. "Why," he asked, "should the Legislature increase the cost of the city government when there had been no demand for such?"

Cohen talked in favor of the bill. He stated that the Supervisors were putting in three-quarter time on their

work and were not getting enough to pay their expenses. To get proper work from the Supervisors they must be paid for their time. For the benefit of the outside members, Cohen pointed out that the House wouldn't cost their counties anything, and reminded the House that ten out of twelve of the Oahu members had favored the bill in committee.

Kamahe spoke at length in favor of killing the bill as an unfair measure. Kamahe said in answer to Cohen's remark that this was an Oahu measure, that he was in the House representing the public, and would speak and vote on any question that arose. He pointed out that every Republican official would have his salary raised by the bill and not one Democratic official. This showed a manifest unfairness and he therefore opposed the bill. He asked the members to carry out the promises they had made the public and show fairness to all.

On rollcall the division was:

Ayes—Cohen, Correa, Douthitt, Huddy, Kaleopo, Kama, Kamahe, Kawewehi, Kinney, Like, Long, Makekau, Moanauli, Rice, Sheldon, Shingle and Mr. Speaker—17.

Noes—Alfonso, Carley, Castro, Furtado, Hihio, Kamahe, Kamahe, Kawakoa, Kealawa, Nakaleka, Nawahine and Waiwale—12.

Laborer's Pay Bill.

House Bill 35, Nakaleka, on third reading, met with a request from Moanauli for a further deferment. The Speaker stated that this bill had been deferred again and again and ought to be settled. Moanauli explained that his bill, 135, was an improvement on this bill inasmuch as it excluded Honolulu from the \$1.50 a day scale and put the city pay at \$2.00 a day. He wanted both bills to come up together.

Like favored the deferring because he too had a bill specifying the pay of the city roadmen at \$2.00 a day, an amount to which he thought the laborers entitled.

Sheldon wanted to know how much oftener the bill was to come up and be pulled down. He thought the time now had come to either pass or kill it.

Castro opposed the form of the bill and also the intent, as an encroachment on the power of the counties to fix the pay of the laborers. He thought the county supervisors could be depended upon to pay a fair wage according to the financial condition of the particular county. He asked for a ruling of the chair on the form of the bill.

Nakaleka thought the bill had been deferred long enough and asked that it be read a third time so that he could move that it pass.

The Speaker referred Castro's request for a ruling of the form of the bill to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who overruled Castro.

Moanauli said he feared some of the members could not vote intelligently upon the bill, but gave no reason why he confined his opinion as to the limitations of the members to the particular bill being debated. He acknowledged that he was one of the ones whose minds need clarifying upon this particular subject. He renewed his request for a postponement of the vote until Wednesday.

His motion to defer was lost. Kama said he had an amendment to offer, this being to the effect that Honolulu laborers would receive not less than \$2.00 a day and those outside would get not less than \$1.50 a day.

Alfonso offered an amendment to the amendment that the laborers at Hilo receive not less than \$3.75 a day. Douthitt seconded his amendment. Kamahe moved this last amendment be indefinitely postponed, and there was another motion to table. It was tabled.

Alfonso moved to table Kama's amendment. It also was tabled.

Alfonso moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, Sheldon moving its third reading. Kamahe favored the bill as providing a limit to the Federal government as to what a laborer's pay should be. Now the laborers on the fortification works were getting from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a day. On the Hilo breakwater, very low wages are being paid. Laborers ought to receive good pay no matter who they were working for. He tossed a bait to the Kamahe members by telling them that the Federal government would probably want to build a fort there before long. For the benefit of all laborers he wished to offer an amendment, this being to put the figure back to \$2.

As this was the same as Kama's tabled amendment, the Democratic \$2 was ruled out. After another half hour's debate in which nothing new was brought out, a motion to make the minimum limit apply only to territorial work was made and carried, and in this much abridged shape the bill finally passed.

SENATE ROUTINE.

Upon the convening of the Senate for the twenty-seventh day of the session President Smith announced the personnel of the committee of the upper house to assist in the arrangements of entertainment for the congressional delegation that will visit the islands this summer. Senators Chillingworth, Knudsen, Kalama and Woods will represent the Senate in conformity to the concurrent resolution adopted shortly after the opening of the session. President Smith also announced that the necessary arrangements had been made for the Senate to visit Kapiolani Park and the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry Monday afternoon.

Notification from the House was received informing the Senate that it had adopted the conference report on House Bill No. 15, relating to the support of the family of a deceased person pending the administration of the estate; that it had concurred in the Senate amendments to House Bill 119; House Bill 126 and House Bill 108. The Senate was also informed that the House sustained the Governor's veto to House Bill No. 37.

The Senate deferred action on the amendments made in the House to Senate Bill No. 51, providing for a reorganization of the Commissioners of the Department of Public Instruction. Kalama moved for the adoption of the amendments but action was deferred to Monday on the motion of Chillingworth.

The petitions against a change in the liquor law continue to be received in the Senate although the upper house has already given its final indorsement to the measure introduced by Senator Moore.

From Hilo was received a petition bearing the signatures of seventy-eight

residents of Hilo asking that no alterations be made in the existing law governing the liquor traffic. Petitions on the same subject were submitted by Senator Makekau from the Protestant Church of Hawaii, from citizens of Kohala and from the members of the Protestant Sunday School Association of Hawaii.

The New Office Hours.

The Ways and Means Committee submitted a report, amending the resolution introduced by Senator Fairchild, fixing the office hours of all government departments from 8:30 a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m. As the resolution was originally framed it could be interpreted as leaving the discretion in the fixing of the new office hours to the heads of departments. The committee amended the resolution so as to make the office hours mandatory except allowing a change with the approval of the Governor.

Senator Kalama thought that it was a waste of time to read committee reports upon their submission and also have them read again when the bills were taken up for consideration. He thought they should be laid on the table and not read except when considered in conjunction with the bills. President of the Senate Smith thought otherwise, and Senator Kalama's suggestion was not put into operation.

Rum Act Aftermath.

The Judiciary Committee submitted an amending report on Senate Bill No. 28, giving the circuit courts power to hear appeals taken from the Board of License Commissioners. The bill was found to be defective Friday and was altered so as to limit the appeals to a circuit judge sitting in chambers.

The Judiciary Committee recommended the passage of Senate Bill No. 67 in an amended form. The report says:

"The object of the bill is to protect the deer in this Territory from slaughter during the breeding season, which, we are informed, extends from the first day of November to the first day of April.

"In nearly all of the States can be found stringent laws protecting deer and other game during the breeding season, and though deer in this Territory are confined to only one small island, and are to be found mostly on private lands, yet it might be well to give them some protection."

The bill specifies that the possession of a deer or any portion thereof between said dates shall be prima facie evidence of unlawful killing. Anyone violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Conference Committees.

Two conference committee reports were submitted by Chairman Knudsen of the Judiciary Committee, but action on both of them was postponed until Tuesday.

The first, House Bill No. 20, allowing a judge to pay a lawyer whom he designates to defend an impecunious criminal, was reported in virtually the same form in which it was received from the House. When it came up for consideration in the Senate, President Smith seemed to think that it might result in abuse and offered qualifying amendments, which were adopted by the upper house. He suggested that the committee report be laid on the table, but Senator Knudsen objected, declaring that such action would be contrary to the regular procedure. The postponement to Tuesday was finally agreed to on the motion of Chillingworth. Similar action was taken with the conference report on House Bill 18, relating to the appointment of district magistrates. The bill as agreed to by the members of the committee provides that to be eligible for appointment to the office of district magistrate by the Chief Justice, a person must be a person qualified to practise in any of the district courts.

Aid for Physicians.

Senator Harvey introduced a bill adding a new section to the law dealing with the Luper Settlement and hospitals. The provisions of the measure are as follows:

"A reasonable fee and compensation shall be allowed and paid by the Board of Health, out of any money or moneys on hand appropriated for that purpose, to each and every the physicians engaged in the examination of a leper suspect under the provisions of the preceding section, whether such physician be chosen by the board, the person taken into custody or his representative, or by the two physicians theretofore selected. In no case shall such fee or compensation be less than the sum of dollars for each physician engaged in such examination."

The second reading of Senate Bill No. 80, the measure introduced by Senator Fairchild, and providing for the regulation of public expenditures, produced a discussion. The Senator from Kauai explained that there was need of some law that would prevent government officials from exceeding an appropriation for a specific object, and making up the deficiency by taking money from some other appropriation. He declared that it was the plan of the Ways and Means Committee to introduce another bill to provide for a contingent fund, the money to be open to the demand of the Governor to cover any deficiency in appropriation. Fairchild referred to the course of affairs on Kauai, in explaining the provisions of the bill for the benefit of Senator Chillingworth, and the Senator from Oahu remarked, "We are here to legislate for the whole Territory, not only Kauai."

The report of the Ways and Means Committee, recommending the passage of the bill, was finally adopted and it passed second reading.

Coeelho in Tangle.

Coeelho had a batch of amendments to his "wide open" medical treatment bill. There was so much "striking out" that it was thought that a recess would have to be taken for the benefit of Clerk Savage, in which he could arrange the kinks in the Coeelho measures, but when Coeelho had moved to strike out about everything but the margin, the Senate was surprised to find that Savage was right with the talkative statesman from Maui. Further consideration of the bill was postponed to Tuesday.

Senate Bill No. 23, the amended vaccination bill, passed third reading with a unanimous vote. As it was first

HAWAIIANS FOREGATHER AT NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Quite a delegation of Hawaiians have been here enjoying the snowbound, blizzard period of the inaugural. Most of them are now slipping away, as traffic over the railroads is being resumed with oldtime regularity.

Colonel Sam Parker and his son, "Jimmie," have been of these Hawaiian visitors. Although trains were three and four hours behind time, both in and out of Washington, they went to New York Friday, immediately after inauguration, and brought back with them Miss Campbell—Colonel Parker's stepdaughter—and all of them have been spending Sunday at the residence of Delegate and Princess Kalaniano'ole, on Massachusetts avenue. Miss Campbell returns to New York tomorrow. Colonel Sam, Jimmie, Governor John Baker, General Soper, C. S. Desky, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lord and Mr. George B. McClellan are going to Cuba this afternoon to spend several days visiting upon the island.

They wanted the Prince to accompany them, but he was unable to do so. His principal reason for refusing was that Queen Liliuokalani intends starting back to Hawaii in about a week. He wished to remain here with her.

Mr. McClellan's trip will be one of business quite as much as of pleasure. He wants to look over the situation in Cuba, particularly with reference to the production there of pineapples that

are grown in competition with the Hawaiian product. Mr. McClellan expects to be back here in ten days—about the time it is planned to have the tariff revision bill reported to the House.

Hawaiian Legislation.

The omnibus Territorial bill, carrying an additional judge for Hawaii, was signed by President Roosevelt and is therefore now a law. The additional judge, however, can not begin service till July 1. President Taft therefore has several weeks, if not months, in which to consider names for the place.

The sundry civil bill became law, carrying the important appropriations for Hawaii mentioned in previous letters—\$200,000 for a cavalry post, \$300,000 for barracks for the coast artillery, \$100,000 for the Hilo breakwater, \$150,000 toward a Honolulu Federal building, and \$50,000 for the fill at Waikiki. An effort was made to get into the bill provision increasing the fees of jurors and witnesses in Hawaiian courts. It failed in conference. There is good ground for believing that it will be favorably considered at the next regular session of Congress.

Winthrop's Hawaiian Grudge.

Beekman Winthrop, who, it is claimed, has blocked the progress of plans for the Federal building at Honolulu, has ceased to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and has already taken his place as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. There are some fears here, which may prove to be groundless, that he may seek to feed his grudge against Hawaii in the latter office.

FIRST MOVING PICTURE SHOW TAKES SETTLEMENT BY STORM

On Thursday evening last a new miracle happened at Kalaupapa. On that evening R. K. Bonine, the moving-picture expert, threw his first picture on the screen before an audience of a thousand lepers, and there was a great gasp of awed astonishment and keen delight when the pictures really moved and soul-satisfying laughter greeted the pictures in turn, and when the reels put aside for the first entertainment had been exhausted, the people of Kalaupapa and Kalawao, in a body, cheered their thanks to the man who had brought these wonders to them and to those in Honolulu who had through their contributions made these miracles possible.

It was a great day for the people of the Molokai Settlement, and it was a great day for Bonine. To the lepers had come a new marvel, greater far than the sight of the mighty White Fleet, which maneuvered past their

shores last summer, greater than anything that had come to them. No place the world over have motion pictures made such a hit.

For the first time came to these people some tangible evidence of the fact that the great outside world was such as others had tried to tell them it was; for the first time some of them saw the streets of a city, saw places where the ground was white with snow, saw strange beasts and men and women doing deeds of wonder, and again and again rose the cheers of those who witnessed these marvels, cheers that were the surcharged feeling of appreciation.

Bonine will remain in the Settlement another week, on the urgent invitation of all the residents there. Now, the place belongs to him. "All the good will and everything else their souls and bodies can do for me are mine," writes Mr. Bonine, "and it touches to the quick to see these people try in every way they can to show their feelings of thankfulness and appreciation."

COL. PARKER DID NOT INVEST MONEY IN CUBA LIBRE

Col. Samuel Parker and party, who have been looking over business prospects in Cuba, sailed from Havana for New York on March 20. This in itself is news, but the real news is that Col. Parker also cabled a friend here, laconically, "Done nothing here," which indicates that Col. Sam has kept in his jeans his \$50,000 or \$100,000 that he proposed to put into Cuban lands for speculation.

Col. Parker went to Cuba accompanied by Col. John Baker, General

Soper of the Hawaiian National Guard, C. S. Desky, George B. McClellan, and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lord. Those directly connected with the Colonel on a business basis were General Soper, C. S. Desky, and Col. Baker. Options on Cuban lands were held by General Soper, who inspected some properties there with Judge Lindsay a few months ago, and it was these and others which Col. Parker went to look at. He was known to have anywhere from \$50,000 to \$100,000 to invest.

The Parker party has been in Cuba during the recent outbreak.

drafted, it was intended to repeal the compulsory provisions of the vaccination law, but these features were knocked out of it in committee. The Senate joint resolution establishing longer office hours for government departments was taken up on second reading and Senator Fairchild moved for its adoption. In response to a question by Chillingworth, Senator Fairchild declared that there was no reason why the government offices should not keep the same office hours as a business house. He declared positively that there was a lack of system in regard to the departmental office hours, declaring that each department had a different system.

Centralization Is Needed.

Senator Chillingworth questioned the placing of the authority of office-hour approval in the hands of the Governor. Fairchild replied that he was decidedly in favor of centralizing the power of the government and that it would contribute to efficiency. The resolution passed second reading without opposition.

Senate Bill No. 28, in its amended form, passed second reading. It gives the circuit judges authority to hear liquor-license appeals.

The Judiciary Committee report on Senate Bill 67 was adopted, passing the measure providing a closed season for deer on second reading.

Report Enabling Act.

Senator Fairchild of the Ways and Means Committee submitted the report of the committee on the new supervisors enabling act. The report, which Senate Bill 108, Moore's bill to provide penalties for impositions on liverymen, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

was adopted by the Senate and passing the new enabling act on second reading, was in full as follows:

"Your committee have conferred with the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu and have received from them duly certified lists of all persons who have actually performed services during the period beginning with January 4 and ending February 28 of this year.

"We would recommend the bill to pass amended as follows:

CROUP.

The first symptom of this disease is hoarseness. When Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, the attack can always be averted. Even after the croupy cough has appeared, the attack can be warded off by the prompt use of this remedy. It is a certain cure for croup and has never been known to fail. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

GRAB BILL IS PASSED IN HOUSE

The new enabling act to allow the payment "of certain persons for services actually rendered to the City and County of Honolulu" passed second reading in the Senate yesterday through the adoption of the amending report of the Ways and Means Committee. There was no opposition to the bill. As shown by the appendices to the bill the Mayor's payroll amounts to the sum of \$4532.46 and the Supervisors' payroll, certified to by the County Clerk, amounts to \$28,523.18.

Consideration of Senator Fairchild's resolution to fix the office hours of all government departments from 8:30 in the morning to 5 p. m., passed its second reading amended so the authority of enforcing the hours of labor is placed in the hands of the Governor of the Territory. Senator Chillingworth was a trifle curious about the provisions of the resolution, and his questions brought forth an emphatic statement from Senator Fairchild that he favored a decided reduction in the present distribution of responsibility and authority.

With a majority of five, the House yesterday passed a bill to raise the pay of all the Republican officeholders in the City and County of Honolulu, a particularly pathetic plea being made by some of the members for an increase in the pay of the members of the Board of Supervisors. As usual, nothing much was said or thought of the interests of the taxpayers, who will have to pay the supervisors more on account of the much time they put in fighting the Mayor and will also have to foot the bills incurred in the same foolish fight.

Immediately afterwards the House voted down a bill to increase the pay of the road laborers, the last vote being sensible but not consistent.

These two measures and the long debates thereon took up the greater part of the time at yesterday's session. Among the routine matters taken up was the receipt of a petition to appropriate money to erect a suitable "statute" to the memory of Kauikeouli, a "suitable amount" being said to be \$10,000.

Another petition against the passage of the Moore Whisky Bill came in, this one being a particularly strong protest from Hilo.

ENGLISH AID AGAINST POSTAL DISCRIMINATION

Editor Advertiser: The following letter which I received yesterday will probably be of interest to your readers: Mr. Henniker Heaton is a member of Parliament (some Kentish borough, Maidstone or Tonbridge I believe), and is known throughout the British Empire as the "Father of Penny Postage."

He was instrumental after a long fight in establishing penny postage between Great Britain and her Colonies, and had a large share in obtaining the recent two cent rate between England and a portion of the United States.

Yours faithfully,
OSWALD MAYALL,

Carlton Club, London, England.

Feb. 14, 1909.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 19th December I write to inform you that I am now moving to get the discrimination you complain of removed.

Your letter to me, under a two cent stamp was not surcharged by the postal authorities.

Yours faithfully,
J. HENNIKER HEATON (M. P.).
To Oswald Mayall, Esq., Hawaii.

Mr. Mayall states that, in spite of the discrimination in the postal treaty against Hawaii, the letter he sent to Mr. Heaton as well as the letter in reply, went through under two cent postage.

ENGINEER'S BRAVERY SAVES MANY LIVES

Had it not been for the wonderful presence of mind of Engineer Mike Hardee of the O. R. & L. company, there might have been a sad ending to the trip of the excursionists on the Committee Special to Haleiwa yesterday.

Just before reaching Waiwala station the front wheels of the engine hit a part of the rail where there was a defective frog and the engine jumped the track. Without losing his nerve, Hardee put on the brakes and the engine plowed into the sand at the side of the track, coming to a quick stop through the action of the brakes.

The passengers were hardly even jarred, and none of the cars left the track; but it was evident that there might have been a serious wreck if the engineer had not stayed by it so ably.

All the passengers on the train were loud in their praise of Mike Hardee and Bob Leslie, who was firing with him, and expressed themselves as convinced that the prompt action of the men on the engine had saved the lives of many of them.

Deaths from contagious diseases in Honolulu for the sixteen days ending March 16, as reported by the Board of Health, were: cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; tuberculosis, 12.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.
PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.